

they might soon be swallowed up and become Roman dependents. At any rate, they determined to secede in unison and to get assurance of the full citizenship and more Latin members in the Senate.

500 BC - 348 BC

THE EARLY LATIN LEAGUE

In the early days of the republic Rome had made an offensive and defensive military alliance with the cities comprising the Latin league, which remained effective for nearly a hundred and fifty years. Each side contributed equal forces for joint enterprises and divided the booty. Each had the private rights of citizens in the other cities. For example, a Roman could go to any allied city and carry on business safely, could own property there, and could contract

legal marriage; and any citizen of a Latin allied city had the same privileges at Rome.

After the Gallic invasion (348 BC), the Latins began to get restless. Individual cities tried to secede from the league - but without success. For one thing, they felt that Rome had profited more than they from the wars which had cost them heavily. Furthermore, when new land was won, Rome, wishing to settle her own surplus population in it, was loath to let the Latin cities share it. But they too must have had problems of overpopulation, and perhaps also, their soil was beginning to lose its fertility. Rome was growing faster than the Latin cities, for foreign traders were now coming hither and some of the Latins were also attracted. About the middle of the fourth century two new wards were now created out of a tract of conquered land southeast of Tatinum and given to poor Roman citizens. To reach this land from the city, people had to cross Latin territory. Perhaps the Latins began to wonder whether

c500BC

CAIUS MUCIUS SCAEVOLA

Quasi-historical Roman hero. He tried to murder LARS PORSENA, who was besieging the city, and was condemned to be burned at the stake. When SCAEVOLA put his right hand into the blaze and held it there, Porserna was so impressed he liberated him. SCAEVOLA's warning that wrong Romans would follow his example persuaded PORSENA to raise the siege.

500 BC

How to use iron reached Britain  
Metal tools became very much  
more common

rosemary no room - you may -  
the last decked backward.

There was a wide variety in the names of the months and in their order in Greek calendars. Furthermore, Greek states had different dates for the beginning of their calendar and civil years. At Athens, the calendar year began on the summer solstice, and the civil year about July. In Delos, Olympia, and Thebes, the year began on the winter solstice.

~~238 BC~~. 500 BC

#### GREEK CALENDAR

The lunar month consisted of  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days, but the Greeks divided their months into "hollow" months of 29 days and "full" months of 30 days respectively. They ordinarily reckoned the day itself from sunset to sunset. The lunar year of 354 days is 11 days shorter than the solar year. Accordingly, the Greeks had to adjust their calendar constantly so that it would be in harmony

with the natural seasons of the solar year and thus indicate the proper time for the celebration of agricultural feasts. At Athens - and elsewhere - an intercalary month was inserted in the calendar every 3 years. The Athenians repeated their month of Poseideon (December) and called this new month Second or Extra Poseideon. Greek mathematicians worked out first an 8-year cycle (Oktaeteris) to bring the lunar calendar and the necessary intercalations into more exact correspondence with the solar yr.

Subsequently, the astronomer METON (432 BC) developed a better cycle of 19 years, but later the old 8-yr cycle was revived.

The Greeks divided their months into 3 decades or groups of 10 days each. The first and last decades were called the "rising" and "vanishing" month, respectively. The days were named according to their place in each decade. However, it was

Egyptian and Roman calendars are especially valuable.

The native Egyptian calendar was a solar calendar from the outset (from about 2773 BC). Under the Ptolemies it became a Greek calendar. Ptolemy III Euergetes perfected it by introducing a leap yr., and his reformed calendar was made official by his decree of 238 BC. It is this calendar that was later adopted by the Romans.

(2)

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Duck  
all  
mva  
mm

autumnal equinox.  
years, accordingly,  
in the Julian and  
days, and the Duck  
is present-day

months, i.e. a given Duck month corresponds to the last half and first half of two Western months. Thus at Athens the first month, HEKATOMBAION, occupied approximately the last half of present-day July and the first

half of August.

Among the early Greek calendars that of Athens is best known, but despite long scholarly investigation, it still presents problems, especially in regard to the Athenian civil year. The Macedonian calendar was a Greek calendar that assumed great importance following the conquests of Alexander the Great and the establishment of the kingdoms of his successors. It was widely used in Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Babylonia. In the course of its dissemination it exhibited considerable variation in the names of the months and in their order. The Macedonian year began in autumn.

J. Finegan (Handbook of Biblical Chronology) has compiled a series of tables illustrating the use of the Macedonian calendar throughout the Near East into the early centuries of the Christian era. His correlations of in these tables of the Macedonian with the Jewish Babylonian

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The main error involved in Caesar's calendar was corrected by the Gregorian reform in 1582. The days of the Roman months were increased to give the required total of 365 days.

March, May, Quintilis, and October retained 31 days. February retained 28. Jan. Sextilis, and Dec. were increased to 31 days. 30 days were given to April, June, Sept. & Nov.. Quintilis was renamed Julius and later ~~Sept.~~ Sextilis was renamed Augustus.

500BC  $\rightarrow$  46BC Roman Calendar

The Roman calendar was in the charge of the college of pontiffs. At first the Roman months March, May, Quintilis, and October had 31 days; February had 28 and the remaining months 29.

1) March 31	6) Sextilis 29	12 FEB 28
2) April 29	7) September 29	<u>355</u>
3) May 31	8) October 31	days
4) June 29	9) November 29	
5) Quintilis 31	10) December 29	
	11) JAN 29	

this lunar year of 355 days required constant intercalating to keep the seasons in proper relation to the solar year. A month of 22 or 23 days, called INTERCALARIS, was inserted between February 23 and 24. As the name December indicates, the Roman year began originally in March. In 153 BC, chiefly for military reasons, the date of the beginning of the civil year was changed to January 1. The intercalations were repeatedly carried out badly by the Romans, and their calendar was often 2 or 3 months in advance of the solar yr. In the period of the civil war (49-46 BC) there was a difference of 3 months. Accordingly, Julius Caesar in his capacity of PONTIFEX MAXIMUS carried out a radical reform of the calendar that still bears his name (Julian). The solar calendar was introduced from Alexandria and a year of 365 days was adopted, with the provision for adding a full extra day every 4 years.

The Roman month had 3 divisions, the  
KALENDS (the 1st), the NONES, and the IDES. ②  
In MARCH, MAY, JULY, AND OCTOBER, the NONES  
AND IDES fell on the 7th and 15th respectively;  
in the other months, on the 5th and 13th. The  
Romans counted their days backward from each of  
these major divisions, including the starting  
point in their calculation. The Roman DAY  
began at midnight. Roman Calendars  
indicated market days (NUNDINAE) at 9-DAY  
intervals by successive lists of the letters  
A to H. The symbol C was employed  
to indicate COMITIALIS, a day on which  
assemblies were to be held, F (FASTUS), a  
day on which court could be held, and N  
(NEFASTUS), a day on which it was

forbidden to conduct any form of  
public business.

Finally, the extant remains of  
Roman calendars often carry brief  
statements of great historical or  
religious interest.

FIRST

- 1) MARCH 31
- 2) APRIL 29
- 3) MAY 31
- 4) JUNE 29
- 5) JULY (QUIN) 31
- 6) AUG (SEXT) 29
- 7) SEPTEM 29
- 8) Octolets 31
- 9) November 29
- 10) Decemper 29
- 11) Jan. 29
- 12) Febr. 28

355

46 BC  
CAESAR

JAN	31
FEB	28
MAR	31
APR	30
MAY	31
JUN	30
JULY	31
SEPTMIS	31
SEPTM	30
OCTEM	31
NOVEM	30
DECDEM	31

365



After Numa

came three important celebrations, the Lesser of preparatory mysteries, the DIASIA, or sacrifice of bulls, Heilichios, and, above all, the ANTHEMESTRIA, or Feast of Flowers. In this three-day spring festival to Demeter wine flowed freely, and every body was more or less drunk; there was a competition in wine drinking, and the streets were alive with revelry. The king-archon's wife rode on a car beside the image of Demeter, and was married to it in the temple as a symbol of the union of god with Athens.

(Will Durant) c. 500 BC

Greek Cal I

the calendar at Athens, Greece was essentially a religious calendar, and many months were named from their religious festivals. In the first month, HECATOMBATHON (July-August), came the Cronia (corresponding to the Roman Saturnalia), when masters and slaves sat down together to a joyful feast; in the same month every fourth year, occurred the PANATHENAEA, when, after 4 days of varied contests and games, the entire citizenship formed a solemn and colorful procession to carry the priestess of Athena



In the 12th month, SKINOPHORION, came  
the festivals of SKINOPHORIA,  
ARRETOPHORIA, DIPOLIA, and  
BOUPTONIA. Not all these feasts were  
annual; but even for a four-  
year period they represented a  
grateful relief from daily toil.

Beneath this <sup>ritual</sup> folly ran a somber undertone  
of fear and propitiation of the dead. The  
living ate a solemn meal in commemoration  
of their ancestors, and left for them pots  
full of food and drink. At the end of  
the feast the people chased the spirits  
of the departed from the house with a  
formula of exorcism: "Out of the  
door with you, souls! Anthesteria  
is over."—Words that became a  
proverbial phrase for dismissing  
impudent beggars.

